THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY: JOHN BEARD, Jr., *Editor and Proprietor.*

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Salisbury, Rowan County, N. C.

Saturday, December 27, 1834.

THE DESTROYER.

He came not with the glittering sword,
He came not with a spear,
Nor brandished weapons in his hand,
To bid the lovely fear.
The bloom of youth was on his cheek,
And sparkled in his eye;
But shrouded in his youthful soul
Were thoughts of deepest dye.

He grappled not with foes; nor sought
The battle's stormy heat,
Where the conquer'd and the conqueror find
A gory winding sheet;
Oh! better that in combat he
Had hurl'd death's fatal blow,
Than aim'd at woman's trusting breast
The shaft that laid her low.

He came to her with gentle words,
And smil'd love's witching smile;
She could not deem 'neath all his vows
There lurk'd the taint of guile.
For none could look on him and think
That he too would deceive:
And none could see her angel form,
And think that she must grieve.

But soon, his solemn oaths forgot,
He left her to her doom;
Nor rock'd if wrong and falsehood led
The guiltless to the tomb.
She struggled on, but dark and drear
Her young life crept away;
She saw each hope prove false by time,
Each link of joy decay!

She faded fast, yet silently,
As flowers beneath the blast;
She breathed no murmur, shed no tear,
But lov'd him to the last:
She cursed not her destroyer—him
Who closed not her azure eye;
She lov'd when death gnaw'd at her heart,
And bless'd with life's last sigh!

TERMS, &C.
OF
The Western Carolinian.

ISSUED WEEKLY.....BY.....JOHN BEARD, JR.

TERMS OF PUBLICATION.

1. The Western Carolinian is published every SATURDAY, at Two Dollars per annum if paid in advance, or Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid before the expiration of three months.

2. No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editor.

3. Subscriptions will not be received for a less time than one year; and a failure to notify the Editor of a wish to discontinue, at the end of a year, will be considered as a new engagement.

4. Any person who will procure *six* subscribers to the Carolinian, and take the trouble to collect and transmit their subscription money to the Editor, shall have a paper gratis during their continuance.

5. ☞ *Persons indebted to the Editor, may transmit to him through the Mail*, at his risk—*provided they get the acknowledgment of any respectable person to prove that such remittance was regularly made.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

1. Advertisements will be conspicuously and correctly inserted, at 50 cents per square for the first insertion, and 33½ cents for each continuance: but, where an advertisement is ordered to go in only twice, 50 cts. will be charged for each insertion.

2. Persons who desire to engage by the year, will be accommodated by a reasonable deduction from the above charges for transient custom.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

1. To insure prompt attention to Letters addressed to the Editor, the postage should in all cases be paid.

SALE OF NEGROES, &c.

ON *Saturday the 3d day of January*, there will be sold, at public sale, on a credit, at the late dwelling-house of William Cowan, deceased, one

Likely Negro Man, and a Woman.

These Negroes belong to the Estate of the said deceased, and are sold to pay the debts.

Also, at the same time and place,
THE BALANCE OF THE NEGROES OF SAID Estate will **be hired out** for 1 year.

The terms of credit, and other particulars, will be made known on the day of sale.

M. M. FLEMING, Admin'r.

December 20, 1834. 2t

Estate Sale of Negroes,
&C.

ON *the first day of January next*, I will sell to the highest bidder, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, for cash,

Several Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of the late Dr. Ferrand.

And on the same day, immediately after the sale,

I will Hire Out, for one year,

On the usual terms, the remaining Negroes belonging to said Estate. Also, at the same time,

Several Lots in the Town of Salisbury

Will be Rented Out for one year.

ROBERT MACNAMARA,

December 13, 1834.—tds. Admin'r.

Negroes for Sale.

WILL BE SOLD, BEFORE THE COURTHOUSE DOOR IN SALISBURY,

On Thursday the 15th day of January next,

Between Thirty-Five and Forty

Valuable Negroes,

Belonging to the Estate of Joseph Chambers, deceased, late of Rowan County.

☞ This is, perhaps, the most valuable lot of Negroes ever offered for sale in this section of the country, the greater part of them being young, very likely, and of good character.

A credit of 12 months will be given, upon bond and security, with interest after six months.

SAMUEL REEVES,

December 13, 1834.—tds Admin'r.

Handbills, Circulars, Cards, &c.
Neatly Printed at this Office.

Gov. Swain's Inaugural Address.

Gentlemen of the Senate, and
of the House of Commons:

In obedience to the expression of your will, under circumstances peculiarly grateful to my feelings, I appear before you to renew the solemn pledges of fidelity required, by the State, of its Chief Magistrate. At an important period in the affairs of the State and General Governments, the Legislature was pleased to call me from widely different pursuits, to this station. The reluctance and diffidence with which I entered upon its duties, increased the anxiety I felt for such a termination of them as would justify, if not the flattering anticipations of my friends, the reasonable expectations of the public. I thank God, however, that I was not permitted at any moment either to believe or desire that my administration would give universal satisfaction. One of the earliest maxims which was imprinted on my memory taught me that he who pleased them most, was not always the ablest or most faithful servant of the people. With this principle before me, I have endeavored, by a rigid adherence to duty, to secure the approbation of my own conscience and to deserve the favorable estimation of honest men. The first point has been attained, and I have so far succeeded in the second, as to be sustained, not by the high tide of party excitement, but against its current. Under such circumstances, the day which terminates my public career, will break upon a lighter heart than that which withdrew me from the quiet of private life. I shall retire, I trust, without animosity towards those by whom my motives have been misconceived and misrepresented, and with feelings of grateful regard for my friends, which those can best appreciate who have experienced similar fidelity in trying vicissitudes.

I have deemed it not inappropriate to speak thus much of my friends and myself. For my country and my native State, the crisis demands a wider range of observation.

In my communication to you at the commencement of the session, I presented for your consideration, the particular relations which subsist between this State and the Federal Government. The more I reflect upon this subject, the more deeply am I impressed with the conviction that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance; and that power is always stealing from the many to the few. Let any man examine, impartially, the history of the Confederacy and of this State, and form the conclusion, if he can, that the power and patronage of the General Government are not dangerous to public liberty. Nay, more—let him scan attentively the characters and conduct of public men, and solace himself with the conviction, if he can, that the same general integrity and patriotic devotion are now exhibited, which characterized the early days of the Republic. The intelligent individual who can assure himself that either position is true, is endowed with a philosophy, the possession of which, if it did not inspire me with wisdom, would add greatly to my sum of happiness. I cannot conscientiously refrain, gentlemen, from urging upon you, at this time, the deliberate consideration of this unwelcome topic. Our Fathers proclaimed, with prophetic forecast, that a frequent recurrence to fundamental principles, would be essential to the preservation of liberty.

There was no one of the Colonies which, in the early period of American history, suffered so severely from Executive misrule as North Carolina. The jealousy of absolute power, produced by this circumstance, constitutes the most striking trait in the character of our citizens, and is visibly impressed upon our institutions. It gave birth to the war of the Regulation, animated the patriots of Mecklenburg at the first dawning of civil liberty; clothed the Executive Department with no other power than the attribute of mercy, in the formation of the State Constitution, and was the foundation of the wise distrust, the exemplary caution, with which the Federal Constitution was considered and adopted. It was exhibited, in no equivocal character, in the proceedings of every department of the Government, in 1790. The assumption by the General Government of the debts of the States, to the amount of twenty millions and a half of dollars, and the imposition of a duty of seven and a half per cent. on foreign merchandize, were subjects of severe animadversion in the Annual Executive Message. That communication resulted in a solemn protest on the part of both branches of the General Assembly. The oath to support the Constitution of the United States "was scornfully refused"—the use of the State prisons denied to the Federal Courts—and the authority of the Federal Judges contemned by the judicial tribunals of the State. I do not allude to these facts for the purpose of yielding to them even the feeble authority which they might derive from my sanction, but to illustrate, from our own records, the disposition which prevailed to confine power within its prescribed limits, at the period when Washington, Jefferson, and Hamilton, presided in the Councils of our Country.

It is not difficult to perceive the origin of the excitement which then prevailed. It had been contended, by the advocates of the Federal Constitution in the Convention which rejected that instrument, that the great object to be attained was the establishment of a Government competent to conduct our intercourse with foreign nations, and exercise other delegated powers, necessary to national prosperity at home, and character abroad, which, in the nature of things, could not be exercised by individual States—that to these great purposes the attention of the General Government would be confined by express limitations, while all powers connected with their internal government and police would be reserved to the States—that the General Government, claiming comparatively few powers, expressly and clearly granted, would not only wield them with greater effect, but with less expense to the people, than under the Confederation. I shall not repeat the reasons stated in my Message, to prove that "at that period no doubt was entertained, upon the part of this State, that a comparatively small share of the taxes paid by her citizens would be required by the Federal Government."

The revenue which accrued to the national treasury during that year was little more than two millions and a half of dollars, which was equivalent to a capitation tax of seventy-six cents on every individual of every caste in the United States.—The State revenue, on the other hand, computed in like manner, was but nineteen cents, or precisely one fourth of the levy by the Federal authorities. And although we were then burthened with a debt of seventy-five millions, which was, so far as money was concerned, the price of our liberties, we have seen that our first fiscal operations created universal alarm. Who, that witnessed the excitement which prevailed then, could have anticipated the perfect complacency with which we now contemplate the existing policy of the Government? Suffer me to continue this history as concisely as I can to the present period. In 1800 (the last year of the administration of the elder Adams,) the national revenue was equal to a capitation tax of one dollar and forty-two cents—that of the State to fifteen cents. In 1810, (at the close of Mr. Jefferson's Administration,) the national levy had fallen to one dollar and thirty cents, and that of the State to twelve cents. In 1820, (in the fourth year of Mr. Monroe's Administration,) the proportion was as one dollar and eighty-five cents to thirteen cents, and in 1830, (in the second year of General Jackson's Administration) as one dollar and ninety three cents, to twelve cents. In 1790, we placed ourselves in an attitude of almost direct hostility to the General Government, because we were required to contribute *four times* the amount to the general treasury which we yielded to our own. In 1830, the national exaction was to that of the State, as *sixteen to one*. It is impossible to reconcile these facts with the idea of an economical administration of the affairs of the General Government. If it be contended that the country has increased in population, and that a proportionable increase of taxation was to have been anticipated, it is admitted. But we are met, and astounded by the fact, that while the increase of population between 1790 and 1830 was something more than as three to one—the increase of taxation was more than nine to one. The same principle, moreover, which would require us to anticipate an augmentation of the national revenue, from our growing population, would lead us to expect the same results with regard to our State finances. During the same period, however, although the population of the State was nearly doubled, the increase of revenue was but one-sixth. Astonishing as these results may seem, at the first glance, they may be accounted for upon the most obvious principles of our nature. The fiscal system of the General Government is indirect in its operation, and that is effected insidiously which would not be tolerated, if, like the pestilence, it did not walk in darkness. Let us state the case again.—In 1790, the General Government levied a contribution on each individual in the Union of 76 cents; in 1830, of $1 93.—The State on the other hand exacted 19 cents in 1790, and 12 cents in 1830. Why do we not witness an increase instead of a diminution of your levies? Because, gentlemen, your operations are seen and understood. You approach with trembling footsteps a guarded reservoir, while others have unforbidden access to the secret sources of the fountain.

And is there to be no end of these things? Never—if the States, forgetful of their own rights and dignity, heedless of the value of the checks provided by the Federal Constitution, unite their efforts to destroy even these safegards of our liberties. At all events, no such prospect is presented to us now. It has been announced to the American people, by the highest authority, that even at this day, in a period of profound peace, when the national debt is extinguished to the utmost farthing, that more than twenty millions are necessary to meet the ordinary expenses of the Government. Of these twenty millions, North Carolina contributes more than a million, while you, the representatives of the people, will not, dare not, require a tenth of the amount to answer all the purpose of the State Government. But if twenty millions are necessary now, what sum will suffice in case of a foreign War, or the commencement of a *national system of Internal Improvements?* A system of Internal Improvements, which proposes to lavish the treasure of the nation, upon those sections of the Union where nature has been most prodigal of her bounties; and leave in utter destitution those whose situation the most imperiously require relief. A system which would improve the Hudson and the Mississippi to almost indefinite extent, but would not extend above Wilmington on the Cape Fear, Newbern on the Neuse, Washington on the Tar, and Plymouth on the Roanoke. A national system, which makes no provision for any portion of the Western, or for nine tenths of the Eastern, section of the State.

I do not hesitate to admit that it is not the mere collection of large sums of money, which startles me. I am one of those who entertain the opinion that governments were instituted among men to secure that protection which could not be afforded by a single arm, and to effect the improvement necessary to the wellbeing of the community, which could be compassed by individual exertion. But these powers and these duties, gentlemen, belong appropriately and peculiary to you, have not been delegated, and cannot be safely confided elsewhere.

It can scarcely be necessary to advert particularly to the evils which a redundant revenue has inflicted and is now inflicting upon the country.—They are palpable to the observation of every one. It has corrupted the press, brought the patronage of the Government into conflict with the freedom of elections, and created associations of persons whose interests are directly at variance with those of the great body of the People. It is impossible not to perceive that there are individuals rising up amongst us, who neither expect, nor desire by painful and laborious exertion, to secure either fame or competence, but to reap the easier reward which awaits the partizan politician.

I give it as an opinion which is the result of some observation, and with the most painful assurance of its truth, that the power and patronage of the General Government must be restricted to narrower limits, or liberty will but too soon exist only in name.

My views as to the best measure of reform at present within our reach, were communicated in my Message. The tariff is adjusted for the present, and good faith requires that this adjustment shall not be disturbed. With regard to the public domain, however, the question presents itself with renewed force:—Will we, like improvident spendthrifts, having exhausted our ready funds, permit our real estate to pass into the ands of greedy adventurers? This question must be decided for yourselves and your constituents, and having endeavored to state it fairly, I commend it without further remark to your consideration.

In conclusion, Gentlemen, allow me to say that I yield to no one in admiration of the excellence of our form of Government. To secure the purposes of its founders, it is only necessary that it shall be administered with the wisdom and purity manifested in its formation. It is with no misgivings, therefore, no mental reservation, that I shall vow before my God and in the presence of this Assembly, to support, maintain, and defend, the Constitution of my Country: but with the determination to yield to all its requirements hearty and cheerful obedience. I am now ready to take the oaths prescribed for my qualification, and enter upon the duties of my Office.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

[*Abstract from the Report of the Secretary of the U. S. Treasury—taken from the Philadelphia Gazette and Commercial Intelligencer, together with its remarks upon the same.*]

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury upon the state of the Finances, recently laid before Congress, occupies near eight columns of the National Intelligencer. From it, we learn that,

The balance in the Treasury on 1st Jan. 1834 was	$11,702,905,81
The receipts of the first three quarters, and the estimated receipts of the fourth quarter of 1834, are	20,624,717,94
Making an aggregate of	$32,327,623,25
The expenditures of the year are estimated at	25,891,306,91
Which will leave a balance on the 1st Jan. 1835, of	$6,736,232,34
From this sum, however, must be deducted the amount of funds not available, estimated at	1,150,000,00
Leaving a real balance of	$5,586,232,34

In the estimates of the year have been included the remainder of the public debt, which, if not actually paid before the end of the year, has a fund prepared ready to meet it, so that on the 1st of January 1835, the entire public debt, which in 1816 amounted to 123,000,000, dollars, will have been discharged.

The estimates for the year 1835, are as follows:

Receipts from customs,	$16,000,000
Public lands,	3,500,000
Bank dividends, and Miscellaneous receipts,	500,000
	$20,000,000
Which added to the balance on 1st January	5,586,232,34
Will give, as the total of means,	$25,586,232,34
Expenditures for the year,	19,683,541,52
Leaving a probable balance on 1st Jan. 1836 of	$5,902,690,82

Should, however, the total amount of former appropriations that will be outstanding on the 1st of Jan. 1835, amounting to upwards of $6,000,000, be actually called for during the year, there would be an apparent deficiency on the 1st of January 1836. The Report proceeds as follows:

"This estimate of receipts is formed on the supposition that the value of imports during the ensuing year, and especially of those paying duties, will not differ essentially from the average value during the last three years. Though our population has, within that period, probably increased over one million, yet our manufactures and internal trade have probably increased nearly in an equal proportion, and this circumstance, coupled with the greater caution and frugality practised during the past year, and still continuing, will, it is believed, tend to prevent any considerable augmentation in the consumption or importation of foreign articles. Those during the three past years have, on an average, been about $111,038,142. The exports during the same year are estimated at $97,318,724, of which $74,444,429 were in domestic, and $22,874,295 in foreign products; being compared with the preceding year, an increase of $6,655,321, of which $3,802,399 were in articles of domestic, and $2,852,922 in those of foreign products. The average exports during the last three years have been about $91,719,690, of which $69,407,976 are the average in articles of domestic products, and $22,311,714 in those of foreign.

"It will thus be seen that the imports of the last year varied in amount $12,055,209, from the average of the three past years; and those paying duties are believed to have varied much less. It is, therefore, in connection with the reasons before named, considered safe to infer that the imports of the ensuing year may not differ materially from that average. Should they not so differ, the revenue from customs will probably correspond in substance with that of the past year, except so far as it may be changed by the whole amount of all the importations, when compared with the above average. Because the classes and value of articles paying duty, for aught which is known, will probably be similar, and the rate of duties on them will not, by existing laws, be essentially altered till the 31st of December, A. D. 1835.

"The revenue from the sale of public lands has been estimated at half a million more than the amount it was estimated for the current year, and one million more than the amount for 1833. This estimate would have been made still larger, had not the sales of the Chickasaw lands, which will probably exceed half a million of dollars, been pledged by treaty to other purposes, and not to the general revenue of the Government. This large computation is founded on the facts of the progressive increase for some time evinced; the sum actually received during the past year; the great quantity of new and saleable lands coming into market; the enlarged demand for them to satisfy the necessary wants of our growing population and of the emigrants from Europe, and the high prices which their produce fortunately obtains both at home and abroad.

"The revenue from Bank dividends has been estimated at somewhat less than heretofore, in consequence of the sales of our Bank stock, under the Act of July 10th, 1832, for the investment of the accruing income of the Navy Pension and Hospital Funds, having already mounted to 656,650 dollars, and on which the Treasury can now receive no dividends applicable to general purposes. It might, perhaps, be advisable to deduct a still further sum to meet any contingency like that of the present year, in which the United States Bank, without the consent of this Department, or the sanctions of Congress, and without any forewarning of its intention, seized on about 170,041 dollars of the estimated revenue from this source, and has since withheld it from the Public Treasury."

In another part of the Report, we have the following:

"From the views before taken of the propable wants during the ensuing year for expenditures, and of the probable receipts to meet them, it has been stated, that, on the 1st of January, 1836, it was estimated that there will remain a surplus of available funds of about $5,902,690,82 cents.

"This result has been attained by considering the unavailable portion of our funds, then and now on hand, at the reduced sum of only about $1,150,000, instead of $1,400,000 as heretofore reported. But it may be desirable to Congress to know, that there is a prospect, during the ensuing year, of collecting some further portion of these funds. This will be accomplished, it is anticipated, by the appointment of some more active agents, by new compromises, and by more rigorous requirements in collections where property exits, so as to reduce further the whole amount from $50,000 to 100,000; and if this hope be realized, the above named available balance will to that extent be increased. A minute analysis and examination of these unavailable funds have recently been completed, and will be submitted in the supplemental Report soon to be laid before Congress, on the present mode of keeping and disbursing the public revenue. But, on the other hand, enlarged somewhat as this balance may happen to be from any causes, it should be remembered, that, on the 31st day of December, 1835, another reduction of 10 per cent. must, by the existing laws, be made from a part of the present tariff; and if the surplus in the Treasury, by a year from next January, should prove to be increased one or two millions, it could not with safety be regarded as too great for meeting, with a reduced rate of imposts on importations, the probable wants of A. D. 1836. At all events, such is the uncertainty on that subject, at this distance of time, that, though something unusual in the latter part of A. D. 1836 may, in the way of final dividends on our portion of the capital of the Bank Stock be received, yet it is not now possible to foresee the contingencies that may check either the present large importations of merchandize or large sales of land, and consequently reduce the revenue derived from them; or that may require an increase in our Army or Navy expenditures, arising from those unfortunate collisions to which all nations are liable that feel disposed to sustain the faith of treaties, vindicate their public rights, and protect, efficiently, their commerce and citizens. No further reduction of the Tariff, until that already provided for at the close of the ensuing year, would, therefore seem to be prudent.

"The reduction or increase of the Tariff is now referred to with a view to revenue alone, and not with a view to questions so much agitated heretofore, of protection, countervailing regulations, and the proper national policy to be pursued as to the imported luxuries and necessaries of life. On those points it is considered far better for the real manufacturers themselves—not engaged in mere speculating investments—as well as for commerce, agriculture, and the revenue, that a policy should be selected, not unjust to either great interest or either great section of the Union, and, when once established, that frequent changes should be avoided, and the occasional increase or reduction of revenue, which may sometimes become proper for financial purposes, should be connected with articles wholly detached from the question of protection to manufactures. The Tariff, as to these troublesome points, is regarded as now adjusted, by the Act of March, 1833, till the year 1842, except in respect to such new regulations as may be required, from time to time, for the due enforcement of the spirit of that Act, or such other changes as new occurrences may satisfy the great mass of the community are rendered proper for earlier modifications, without a departure from the spirit

of the compromise then intended among the friends of free trade and of high protection. A separate report on certain subjects relating to the due enforcement of the present Tariff, being in preparation, only one of them will now be adverted to. It is the evasion of the present duty on Silks from beyond the Cape of Good Hope, by their being first landed, and occasionally recolored, or restamped, in Europe, before imported into this country. In this way, and by the present discrimination in favor of European Silks, the revenue loses a very large amount. As some illustration of the loss by such discriminations, the recent one in favor of French Silks, alone, amounted to over $300,000 a year—and that now in favor of French Wines amounts to nearly $200,000 more—making a loss of over half a million a year, on these two articles, with only one nation. But while on the other points, independent of the spirit of the compromise of 1833, legislation may be regarded as still fairly opened, it certainly ought not to be attempted on so delicate and difficult a subject, unless imperative cases for it shall occur, whether combined or not with any increase or reduction of the tariff that may become necessary, as a mere question of revenue, by the actual condition of our receipts and expenditures. So far from any increase being necessary at present, or prospectively, the balance now on hand in the Treasury, and the accruing revenue under existing laws, will, in the opinion of the Department, prove amply sufficient to answer all ordinary demands, and, united with our other resources, to answer any unexpected demands of no very extraordinary amount."

The Secretary recommends the coinage of pieces of gold of the value of one dollar, and considers that they will be particularly acceptable to the labouring classes. A piece of gold of that value would be of about the weight of a *six and a quarter cent* piece in silver, and any one can at once perceive that its liability to be lost from the pocket of a person who is hard at work, or, to be paid away through mistake at night for a silver piece, would render it far less convenient to him than a silver dollar. We do hope that Congress will permit us in Pennsylvania to enjoy the use of the few silver dollars that will remain in the country, from the necessity of the case, if we do not again resort to one dollar notes. The emission of one dollar gold pieces would drive silver dollars out of the country just as fast as the former could be made at the mint, and we are not able to see how the security of the public would be increased merely by a man's being able to get a gold dollar instead of a silver dollar. If the Secretary is in earnest about proscribing one dollar notes, let him begin in New York, and refuse to receive in payment of revenue the notes of any Bank that shows so little respect for Mr. Jackson's "hard money," as to issue notes of a less denomination than five dollars, or to receive on deposite the notes of any such Bank. Such a measure would be within the competency of the department, and it would show what certainly remains yet to be proved, that all the hostility of "the Government" against Bank notes is not sheer humbug, put forth to tickle the dear people. As to the scheme of charging a seignorage on the coins of one per cent on silver, and a quarter per cent on gold, it can have no influence whatever, in preventing their exportation, if it be a mere tax at the mint, paid by the owner of the bullion sent there, as appears to be intended. It can hardly be in contemplation to alter the weight of the silver coins by diminishing them one per cent, and thereby changing again the relative value of silver to gold, which is the only mode by which a seignorage could affect the question of exportation.

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY,

Contains little of importance, save the ordinary annual statistics; we will, for the present, content ourselves with a brief account of its contents. The Navy consists of

Now Building, six ships of the line, and seven frigates.

In ordinary, five ships of the line, two frigates, and six sloops of war.

In commission, one ship of the line, four frigates, eight sloops of war, and six schooners.

Total, twelve ships of the line, thirteen frigates, fourteen sloops of war, and six schooners.

To complete those building, and repair those out of order, $2,889,640 will be required.

In addition to these, it appears that we *may commence the building* of five ships of the line, eleven frigates, seven sloops of war, and two schooners!

Our vessels in commission during the past year, have been employed, as heretofore, in protecting our commerce on the Mediterranean, in the West Indies, on the coast of Brazil, and in the Pacific Ocean.

Our Naval force, consisting of commissioned and warrant officers, petty officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, landsmen, and boys, amounts to 6,072: and our marine corps, under its new organization, will consist of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, to the number of 1,283; making a total of 7,355.

The Report informs us that the Dry Docks at Boston and Norfolk are fully successful, and recommends one at New York. It also recommends the construction of several steam batteries for experiments; the increase of the salaries of commanders on foreign stations; and the removal of the marine barracks out of the Navy Yards. It gives a statement of the Navy Pension Fund, its disbursements and number of pensioners; it informs us that the surveys of the coast have been delayed by the transfer of that duty to the Navy Department, and asks an appropriation of $30,000 for its prosecution; it states that the experiment on the safety of steam engines, directed by Congress, has not been made; and mentions that the scite of the Naval Asylum, in this County, has been ceded to the General Government by this Commonwealth.

The Report is an ordinary performance, containing nothing worthy of remark or praise, and written in a style that would have neither distinguished nor disgraced any clerk in the Department.—*Ib.*

THE REPORT OF THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL,

Is meagre and unsatisfactory. It is devoted almost exclusively to statements intended to exculpate the Department from the charges recenly brought against it.

According to Mr. Barry's account, the Department was in debt, on January 1, 1834, $315,599 98.

Postage from January 1, to June 1, 1833, ...	$1,448,269 69
Expenses during the same time,	$1,400,762 45
Balance, . .	$47,507 24

This balance reduced the debt to $268,092 74. The retrenchment of the expenses and the reduction of the debt is still progressing.

During the ensuing year the revenue to be yielded by the Department, over its expenses, is computed at $270,000; and it is estimated that the whole debt will be discharged during the year '35.

The number of post-offices in the United States was, on the 1st of July last, 10,693, being an increase of 566 over the number reported last year.

The annual amount of transportation has been but slightly varied since the last report. The mail is now carried in stages and steamboats about 16,900,000 miles a year; and on horseback and in sulkies about 8,600,000 miles; making, together, about 25,500,000 miles a year.

The Postmaster describes the celerity of the mail as having been greatly increased by the construction of Rail-Roads. He gives an account of the various lines from New York to Washington, and alledges that when they are finished, which period cannot be remote, the mail will be transported the whole distance in 16 hours.

The Report is brief, and written artfully and well. Its statements, indeed, are bold, its calculations still bolder, and the document, though short, is filled with the vindication of Mr. Barry; still, it is plausible and business-like, and will do pretty well, if the forthcoming congressional reports does not shake it to pieces.—*Ib.*

REMARKS ON THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

From the Philadelphia Gazette & Com. Intelligencer.

In case a war with France should be the result of the President's recommendation to authorize reprisals, let us look, like prudent calculating citizens, into what the probable effect would be upon our own interests.

In the first place, the merchants, for whose claims the war would be undertaken, would be paid in military glory, instead of money, which is a species of commutation that they would not be very willing to accept in liquidation of their demands. The first shot fired in the war, closes all outstanding accounts by profit and loss, and it is therefore manifestly not for the good of the claimants that we should go to war. So far from it, it would be doing them a palpable injustice, for a claim for indemnity, admitted by the French Government, as theirs has been, is a vested interest, worth in money, if not its full nominal amount, at least a part of that amount.

In the second place, the war would cost the country possibly fifty millions of dollars or more, and occasion the sacrifice of thousands of lives.

In the third place, it would occasion a loss to the mercantile classes, of another fifty millions of dollars in property, captured on the ocean, by privateers under the French flag, in all parts of the world. It is only through our Commerce, that this Government can be reached by an European Power; and we should soon feel the effects of the depredations that would be committed upon it by the renegadoes of all the nations of the earth.

In the fourth place, we should generate among the idlers of our country a thirst far war, not founded in a sense of national honor, but in a mere lust for plunder or fame; and although, at first, the Navy might be declared to be all sufficient for the purpose of defence, yet it would afterwards be easy to persuade the advocates of a war, that an army was also necessary to defend it from invasion. If an army were to be raised, under the existing prevalence of *man-worship*, it would be very easy to foretell the issue. We should wind up with a military despotism, and thus put an end to all the hopes of the patriots of every land, by showing that the people which boasted most of their liberty, are incapable of self-government.

Should the settlement of the claims of our merchants be indefinitely postponed by the French Chambers at their sitting which will commence on the 29th of this month, (December) we may thank for it, in some measure, the threatening language of the President. We say, "in some measure," because we have learned that a pre-existing cause has heretofore produced an indisposition, on the part of those bodies, to comply with the treaty. A gentleman recently returned from France, who had opportunities of intercourse with the public men of that country, states *that the publication of Mr. Rives' letter, declaring that he had obtained an advantage in the negociation, had produced a general sentiment of indignation*, and that the opposition were determined to employ it as a weapon with which they think they can overthrow the ministry. The game of party warfare is understood at Paris as well as at our seat of Government; and as the French Government, like that of the United States, is a Representative Government, in which the purse strings cannot be untied at the pleasure of the treaty making department, every advantage will be taken of the delicate position of the ministry in reference to this subject. It is quite probable, that, had not Mr. Rives' letter been made public, the money would long before this time have been paid. Whether it will still be paid at an early day, will depend upon the conduct of Congress. If they should, as they ought to do, set their faces against any measure of hostility, and especially if they should rebuke the adviser of such a policy, whose love of the sound of the drum appears still to pursue him, they would make an impression upon the French People and Government that could not fail to lead to a fulfilment of the treaty. It is not easy to bring a man to listen to reason if you double your fist in his face; nor is it easy to force a brave and powerful nation to do even what is demanded by justice, if accompanied by threats of vengeance. Congress can repair all the wrong done to the French claimants by the President, if they shall adopt a mild and magnanimous appeal to the generous feelings of the French, instead of seconding the views of the Message; and we are not without hopes that such will be their course.

From the Richmond Whig.

It is vain for the President to disclaim his purpose of *menacing* France. He does menace her in the strongest and most unequivocal terms. He menaces her, not only directly and insultingly, but prematurely, to say nothing of the impolicy of the step; for, as the Councils of free countries are notoriously fluctuating, the President ought to have waited to see if the Chambers would not have revoked the former refusal to fulfil the stipulations of Mr. Rives' treaty. The President says he had officially received "the most positive assurances, on the part of the Executive Government of France of their determination to press the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers." Could he have had a better argument for suspending the bellicose recommendations of the Message! The Chamber of Deputies had rejected the appropriation for fulfilling the treaty. The Chamber is a popular body, and in popular bodies nothing is more common than that what is rejected at one session should be adopted at another. Moreover, the President acknowledges that he had *officially* received "the most positive assurances," &c. Under these circumstances, might not the President have paused to learn the result of the second deliberation of the French Chambers? As we had waited twenty-five years already, might he not have waited one year more, without any derogation of national honor, the more especially as he had "assurances that the Executive Government of France"—the King and his Ministers—would *press* the appropriation at the ensuing session of the Chambers? We think so; and we do not doubt that every politically sane mind will concur in the opinion. Upon this point, the National Intelligencer contains some curious information. Warlike as the Message is, we are given to understand that it would have been yet more so, but for the earnest interposition of the President's advisers. That paper says:

"We have said that the Message, as far as it goes, is characteristic of our present Chief Magistrate. In saying so, we do not mean that it expresses all his feelings on the subject. We have very little doubt that, had he followed out his own intentions, the language of the Message, and its recommendations, would have been even more hostile than what they are. It is rumored, and we cannot doubt, indeed, that, had the earnest discussions of the President's advisers been allowed all the weight they were entitled to, a yet milder tone towards France would have pervaded the Message. We have no doubt that wiser counsels were overruled, and that the warlike propensity of the General could not be wholly restrained, either by argument or entreaty."

It is vain, we repeat, for the President, after recommending reprisals on the commerce of France—direct and unqualified *war*, for letters of marque and reprisal are so considered in the modern practice of nations—unqualified war, for they authorise the attack of French ships, the daughter of French citizens, and the seizure of French property—it is vain, weak, and insincere, to disclaim the intention of menacing: As much so as to kick one down stairs, and then affirm that you had no intention of insulting. France is as little likely to be imposed upon by the disclaimer, as to be intimidated by the threat; and as one citizen, we had rather the threat had not been made, or being made, that the Government had "stood up to the rack."

How, having been unfortunately made, is the menace likely to act upon the proud stomach of France? How should *we* be disposed to act, were we similarly threatened? Why, return defiance for defiance. If France is disposed to do justice to the United States, and fulfil Mr. Rives' treaty, her pride will hardly suffer her to treat under the lash. She will naturally and properly say to Mr. Livingston: "We had acknowledged your debt, and meant to pay it; but instead of allowing us time to surmount the difficulties which we have had to encounter from the representatives of the People, you have seen fit to have recourse to bullying and threats. No man of spirit will consent to be bullied into a procedure, although disposed voluntarily to adopt it, and France is not exactly the nation to cower before a menace."

This will assuredly be the course which the pride and honor of France will dictate to her. But suppose her unwilling and determined never to pay the debt she has acknowledged as just? Why, then the President's Message furnishes them with the best of all excuses for not paying.

What, in that event, is the position in which the Hero has placed the country? One of two alternatives is inevitable—war with France, avowed or disguised—or a disgraceful backing out from the ground he has taken.

Suppose it to come to WAR. What have we to gain by a war with France? Nations, in this enlightened age, do not go to war upon a point of honor. When they go to war, they expect to gain by it. What have we to gain by a war with France? Dry blows in plenty, some abstract honor to our flag, an inestimable loss of private property, and a new debt of one or two hundred millions.

As to a war of Commerce—seizing French property and French ships where we can find them—the French in that case are likely to call for pistols also. And then what have we to gain? Or rather what have we not to lose? We have ten dollars of property in France, for one that France has in the United States; and ten merchant ships on the high seas, for one that France has. On the other hand, the French military navy exceeds ours, and in privateering the French have been too hard for John Bull himself.

It is absurd and ridiculous to talk of war with France, unless that war be extremely and indispensably necessary. It is silly to talk of it in the way of *calculation*. We have millions to lose, but not a cent to gain, by it. The President has acted unwisely, rashly, precipitately—with the passion of a hot-headed boy, not with the wisdom and forecast of a Statesman; and we hope that Congress will, with promptitude, replace the U. States in the attitude they ought to occupy.

Politically, a war with France ought to be abhorrent, unless unavoidable in honor to every American. France has stood by us—has derived her love of liberty from us, and now stands at the head of Liberalism in the old world. The French Government may have been unjust, but the French People are our brethren.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA COMPROMISE.

From the Southern Times and State Gazette.

We insert below the Report of the Joint Committee on Federal Relations.

We do not regret that the press of other matter has forced us to suspend to this late period our observations on a point so nearly touching the honor and well-being of our country. This subject cannot be too calmly and deliberately considered; and it is after an examination, cool and dispassionate at least, that we are compelled to disapprove of the circumstances of this compromise.

The Report itself is indeed unexceptionable; for no man of the State Rights Party ever imagined that the oath includes any obligation inconsistent with the duty of obedience to the Federal Constitution; and since, in any case of apparent conflict between the two authorities, the State, and not the individual, would be the ultimate arbiter, the object of the amendment seems to be substantially attained. The oath never was intended to control the *opinions* of any; but to guard against the commission of certain *acts* destructive of the independence of the State. If the opposition of the Union Party has arisen from a misapprehension on this point, we are glad that the difficulty has been removed by the explanations of the Report.

But why has the Treason Bill been dropped?—We are somewhat at a loss whether to regard this measure as a condition or a consequence of the conciliation; but, in either light, it seems equally liable to objection.—The intent of this bill was to punish acts of rebellion and forcible opposition to the ultimate authority of the State. Now no one could possibly find fault with a law so reasonable and so essential to the safety of the Commonwealth, unless from an apprehension of becoming personally liable to its penalties; the very fact, therefore, (if such were the fact) of this enactment being a ground of party opposition, would of itself be the strongest evidence of its necessity, and a sufficient reason for enforcing it at every hazard.

If, on the other hand, we regard it as a consequence of the previous conciliation, the rejection of the Treason Bill seems equally unwarrantable.—This bill was not framed merely to support the oath: it was a measure of national defence, suggested by the experience of past dangers; a measure that should long since have been adopted; from the absence of which we have already severely suffered, and for the enactment of which there will never be a time more appropriate than the present, rendered more peculiarly fitting, too, by the absence of that party division which might before have given it a party aspect.

We repeat, that to a conciliation based on, or connected (as this was) with, the rejection of the Treason Bill, consistency and candour compel us to express decidedly our dissent. But we object, not because we underrate the advantages of domestic peace, but because we set a higher value upon those measures that have been sacrificed to purchase it; 'not that we love Cæsar less, but that we love Rome more.' Since, therefore, the sacrifice has been already made, and the people, as far as we have the means of information, appear to be content, we shall hail with heartfelt pleasure the approach of peace; we most sincerely hope it may result in such a union of sentiment and action, as may show our fears to be groundless, and our objections to be without foundation. The day is probably not distant which will fully test the soundness of this amalgamation. It requires not much sagacity to perceive, in the womb of time, the embryo forms of gigantic aggressions upon our dearest rights, which are to be resisted only by the united force of a unanimous people. The black clouds are gathering in the North, and the thunder, muttering in the distance, gives fearful warning of the fury of the impending storm, brewed in the dark vaults of envy, avarice, and frantic blind fanaticism. In that hour of trial may every man of every party join heart and hand in the defence of his country and his hearth, and may there not be a traitor in the land to upbraid us for neglecting to provide for the punishment of his crime.

THE REPORT.

The Joint Committee on Federal Relations, to which was referred the memorials of sundry citizens of the Districts of Charleston, St. Luke's Parish, Orange Parish, Prince George Winyaw, St. George's Dorchester, Edgefield, Greenville, Union, Abbeville, Pendleton, Kershaw, Lancaster, York and Spartanburg, and the Parish of Christ Church, remonstrating against the passage of the amendment of the 4th article of the Constitution of this State, beg leave to Report:

That they feel that, under a Government like ours, not only every real grievance of the citizen should meet with prompt redress on the part of the Legislature, but that even imaginary grievances, coming from a portion of our fellow-citizens, should obtain its respectful consideration.

Divested of all extrinsic considerations, the memorialists complain that the oath provided for in the amendment of the 4th article of the Constitution of this State, to be hereafter taken by every person holding office under its authority, is designed, by a majority of the People of South Carolina, to impose on the Memorialists obligations to the State, inconsistent with those which they owe to the Constitution of the United States. This opinion your Committee consider altogether groundless. They have no hesitation in affirming the belief that the said oath was passed upon and adopted by the People of South Carolina, without the most remote intention of interfering with those obligations—a believe which is concurrent with the conviction of your Committee as to the true interpretation of the oath itself; for whilst the oath asserts and maintains the Sovereignty of South Carolina, it expressly provides for the support of the Constitution of the United States, and consequently of all those obligations which the citizens of South Carolina owe to a compact which she solemnly made with her sister States. To suppose that the People of South Carolina, in engrafting this oath on their Constitution, intended to impose any obligations on her citizens incompatible with their duties under the Federal Constitution, whilst in the same oath they require those who hold office under her authority to swear "*to preserve, protect, and defend, the Constitution of the United States*," would be to suppose that the State was capable of requiring her citizens to incur the crime of perjury, by assuming contradictory obligations. We trust that the Memorialists would not expect us to repel such an imputation; if it were possible, self-respect on the part of the Legislature, and a deep reverence for the authority of the People, would prevent it.

It appears, however, that the memorialists further complain "that if the oath be construed as we are instructed by very high judicial authority it ought in good faith to be in reference to the language of the Ordinance of 1833, it clearly deprives us of the right of judging for ourselves upon the matters in dispute between ourselves and our fellow-citizens." Your Committee suppose the judicial authority here alluded to must be that of the Judge of the Court of Appeals, who delivered a dissenting opinion. How the memorialists can deduce any abridgment of their right of judgment from the opinion in question, your Committee are at a loss to conceive, since it declares, in terms as explicit as can be used, that the oath implies no compulsory conformity of opinion, but provides alone for fidelity of conduct, on the part of an officer of the State, whilst he continues in office.

With these views, and, as it is believed by your Committee, with an understanding between citizens of deserved influence and estimation, both of the majority and minority of the Convention of the People of South Carolina, which assembled at this place on the 14th of March, 1833, the majority agreed to pretermit the imposition of an Oath of Allegiance by their own authority, that it might go before the People as an original proposition for amending the Constitution in the ordinary mode of the exercise of this Sovereign function, that the sense of the People might be taken, with all possible gravity and deliberation, on the high matters in dispute; and as some of those representing the minority expressly proposed such an appeal as a pacific arbitration of the controversy, justifying the confident expectation that their best offices will now be exerted to obtain a general acquiescence in the decision which might thus be pronounced, your Committee would hope, as this award has been finally rendered, and as the allegiance required by the oath of office in the proposed amendment of the Constitution is consistent with the Constitution of the United States, that public tranquillity and fraternal concord may be restored among the good people of our beloved State.

J. HAMILTON,
Chairman of Com. on the part of the Senate.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

[COMPILED FROM THE LATEST RALEIGH PAPERS.]

Wednesday, December 10, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Wyche presented the following resolution, which was read and laid on the table:

Resolved, That the Treasurer elect be allowed until the first day of January, 1835, to commence the duties of his office; and that the Public Treasurer now in office continue to discharge the duties until that day.

Bill presented—By Mr. Montgomery, a bill to alter and amend the Judiciary System of North Carolina. Read the first time, and referred.

The proposition of the other House, to refer to a Joint Select Committee so much of the Governor's Message as relates to the interest of North Carolina in the public lands, was concurred in, and Messrs. Branch, Spaight, Sawyer, Holmes, and Mebane, were appointed the committee on the part of the Senate. The said Committee, on the part of the House of Commons, consists of Messrs. Henderson, Marsteller Graham, Daniel, and Harper.

The engrossed bill to restore to credit J. Bates, of Macon county, passed its two last readings, and was ordered to be enrolled.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The Speaker laid before the House a communication from the Public Treasurer, transmitting official statements of the affairs of the several Banks of this State; which statements were ordered to be printed.

Received from the Governor a message transmitting the Annual Report of the Board of Internal Improvement; which Report was ordered to be printed.

Bills presented—By Mr. W. Jones, a bill to incorporate the Montgomery Gold Mining Company. By Mr. Hutchison, a bill to incorporate the North Carolina Gold Mining Company. Which bills were read the first time and passed.

Mr. Smallwood, from the Committee on Finance, to whom the subject had been referred, reported against the expediency of increasing the tax on pedlars. Concurred in.

The Senate having concurred in the amendment to the engrossed bill to authorise the appointment of two Surveyors in the counties of Montgomery and Haywood, the said bill was ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Guinn, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to report a bill providing that in all applications hereafter for divorces, the cause set forth by the petitioner in his petition to the court shall be regarded by the court as a matter of fact, and if adjudged by a jury to be sufficient, under proper restrictions, to divorce from the bonds of matrimony, or only from bed and board, the court shall give judgment accordingly.

The engrossed bill for the better regulation of the County Courts of Yancey, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

Agreeably to previous arrangements, the Senate and members of the Senate now entered the House when David L. Swain, Governor elect, in presence of both branches of the Legislature, took and subscribed the oath prescribed by law for his qualification—the same being administered by the Hon. Henry Seawell, one of the Judges of the Supreme Courts of Law and Equity. Previous to his qualification, the Governor rose and addressed the Assembly.

Thursday, December 11, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, to which was referred the Governor's Message relative to the resolution of last session, directing tablets to have suitable Grave-Stones placed at the graves of Members of the Legislature interred in this city, reported a resolution appropriating Moore Square to the burial of Members of the Legislature and officers of the State who may die near to the Seat of Government, and designating the manner in which they shall be interred; which was read the first time, and laid on the table.

Mr. Carson, from the Select Committee on so much of the Governor's Message as relates to a Convention, to which was referred the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, reported the same with sundry amendments. The bill and amendments were made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Edmonston, from the Select Committee to which was referred the petition of John Haywood county, reported a resolution in favor which was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

The following engrossed bill passed its three several readings, and was ordered to be enrolled. The bill to incorporate the Burke County Gold Mining Company.

Mr. Carson presented a bill more effectually to prevent litigation, and to avoid suits in which was read the first time, and referred.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On motion of Mr. Sloan, the Committee on Internal Improvement were instructed to inquire into the expediency of rendering Black river, in the counties of Cumberland and Sampson, navigable for the purpose of rafting, to its junction with Big go river.

Mr. Bedford presented the petition of sundry citizens of Rutherford county, relating to the laying of the public road from Lincolnton to Rutherfordton; which was referred.

The engrossed bill to divorce Isabella A. Potter from her husband, Robert Potter, was read three times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

The House now proceeded to the orders of the day, and again resumed the consideration of the resolutions submitted by Mr. Potts; and the question being on the motion of Mr. Craige to postpone indefinitely the said resolutions, was decided in the negative—yeas 57, nays 71. The question now recurring on the adoption of the resolutions, Mr. Barringer moved to strike out the first resolution and insert the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Sovereignty of the States is in the People thereof; that the Senators in Congress are the representatives of that Sovereignty under the Federal Constitution; and that, therefore, the People in their primary assemblies, or by delegates elected for that purpose, have the right to instruct their Senators."

Mr. Potts called for a division of the question, and the question being first taken on striking out the first resolution, it was decided in the negative—yeas 55, nays 71.

Mr. Outlaw moved to amend, by striking out the first resolution, and inserting the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature of North Carolina have no right, unless delegated for that purpose by the People, to instruct the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States."

On motion of Mr. Potts, the question was first taken on striking out the said resolution, and decided in the negative—yeas 53, nays 72.

Mr. Harris moved to amend, by striking out the second resolution, and inserting the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, one of the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States, be, and he is hereby, informed that his vote upon the resolution declaring that the President, in his late Executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both, does not meet the approbation of North Carolina; and that it is her Sovereign will that the said resolution be expunged from the journals of the Senate."

On motion of Mr. Potts, the question on striking out was taken, and decided in the negative—yeas 59, nays 69. Mr. Manly moved to strike out from the first resolution the words, "acting as the representatives of the people of the State;" which motion was not agreed to—yeas 57, nays 70. The question was then taken on the adoption of the resolutions separately, and decided in the affirmative.

They were then ordered to be engrossed, and sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The first resolution is in the following words:

"*Resolved*, That the Legislature of a State, acting as the representatives of the people of said State, have a right to instruct their Senators in Congress; and a just vindication of the character of our political institutions requires that such instructions should be given whenever a Senator misrepresents the will of the State upon great questions of national policy, or in times of public emergency." The vote on this was—Yeas 99, Nays 28.

Mr. Long now moved an amendment to the resolutions, which the Speaker decided to be out of order, as the question had been already put on the adoption of the whole resolutions—the voting of the House on each resolution separately not having changed the question. From this decision Mr. Long appealed to the House, which sustained the Speaker's decision, by a vote of 84 to 42.

The second resolution is in the following words: "*Resolved*, That the Hon. Willie P. Mangum, one of the Senators from this State in the Congress of the United States, be, and he is hereby, instructed to vote for expunging from the records of the Senate of the United States, the resolution declaring "that the President, in his late executive proceedings in relation to the public revenue, has assumed upon himself authority and power not conferred by the Constitution and laws, but in derogation of both."

The vote on this resolution was—Yeas 69, Nays 57. [The list of those who voted on each side of the question, on this resolution, was given in the last Carolinian.]

The third and last resolution is in the following words, and was adopted by a vote of 70 to 51. "*Resolved*, That his Excellency the Governor of this State be requested to transmit forthwith, to the Hon. Willie P. Mangum and to the Hon. Bedford Brown, one copy each of the foregoing resolutions."

Friday, December 12, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Carson presented the memorial of sundry citizens of Burke, praying that the boundary line between the 1st and 2d regiments of that county may be altered. Referred.

Mr. Hawkins, from the Committee on Internal Improvement, to which was referred the petition of the Petersburg Rail Road Company, reported unfavorably on the same. Concurred in.

Bills presented.—By Mr. Shipp, a bill to incorporate the Lincolnton Light Infantry Company. Read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed. By Mr. Wyche, a bill fixing the punishment for the crime of Bigamy. Read the first time, and passed.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

The House proceeded to the orders of the day, and resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole—Mr. King in the Chair—and took up the bill to establish the Merchants' Bank of the town of Newbern. After some time spent therein, the committee reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Saturday, December 13, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Wyche, from the Committee on Finance, to whom was referred the resolution allowing compensation to William S. Mhoon for extra services rendered since the death of the late Comptroller, reported the same with an amendment; which was concurred in, and the resolution, as amended, was read three times, passed, and ordered to be engrossed.

On motion of Mr. Caldwell, a Committee was appointed to inquire into the expediency of altering the times of holding the Superior Courts in certain counties in the 6th Judicial Circuit; and also of attaching some one county in that circuit to the 4th or 5th circuit. The Committee consists of Messrs. Caldwell, Shipp, Dobson, Klutts, and Durham.

The engrossed bill to amend the Act of 1831, for the better regulation of the town of Wadesborough, was read the second and third times, passed, and ordered to be enrolled.

On motion of Mr. Arrington, the bill to subject legacies, distributive shares, &c. to attachment in like manner as other property, was reconsidered, and laid on the table.

The bill to authorize the Petersburg Rail Road Company to erect a bridge across the Roanoke river, at Blakely, and in the mean time to establish a ferry at the same place, was rejected.

Mr. Hogan, from the Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the petition of Silas L. Miller, of South Carolina, praying authority to pratice law in this State, reported that no legislation is necessary on the subject, as an Act of 1777 provides for such cases. Concurred in.

Mr. Hogan, from the same Committee, to whom was referred the bill giving the County Courts authority to abolish the officers of County Trustee, and Treasurer or Commissioner of Public Buildings, reported the same with an amendment; the bill and amendment were made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Hogan, from the same Committee, reported a bill giving compensation to Sheriffs and Coroners for executing writs of capias ad satisfaciendum in certain cases, without amendment; it was also made the order of the day for Monday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. Guinn, from the Joint Select Committee on that subject, reported a resolution relating to the sale of Cherokee lands; which was read the first and second times, and passed.

Mr. Hutchison presented a bill to amend the Act to incorporate the Franklin Gold Mining Company; which was read the first time, and passed.

On motion of Mr. Bragg, the Committee on Finance were instructed to inquire into the propriety of imposing a tax on itinerant Dentists.

On motion of Mr. Outlaw, the Committee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the propriety of extending the power of the Superior Courts in granting divorces.

Monday, December 15, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Martin presented a bill to authorize the Governor to procure a new Great Seal of State; and Mr. Brittain, a bill authorizing A. R. H. Hunter, of Macon county, to erect a bridge across the Hiwassee river near the mouth of the Valley river; which passed their first reading.

The consideration of the bill concerning a Convention to amend the Constitution of the State, was postponed until Saturday next.

A message was received from the House of Commons, announcing the death of William Adams, a member of that House from Guilford county; and proposing the appointment of a Joint Select Committee to make the necessary arrangements for his funeral, and that the Members of the Legislature wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. The proposition was agreed to, and Messrs. Parker, Dowd, and Moye of Greene, were appointed the said Committee on the part of the Senate.

The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. King presented certain papers relating to the proceedings of a Court Martial in Iredell county; which were referred.

Mr. Waugh announced the death of William Adams, one of the Members of this House from Guilford County; and, on his motion, a message was sent to the Senate, proposing to raise a Joint Select Committee to make the necessary arrangements for the funeral, and that the Members of the Legislature wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days. Messrs. Waugh, Lindsay, and Rush, compose said Committee on the part of this House.

Tuesday, December 16, 1834.

SENATE.

Mr. Moye, of Greene, from the Committee on Military Affairs, to whom was referred the bill to amend the militia laws, made a report thereon, recommending its rejection; the said bill was made the order of the day for to-morrow.

Mr. Moye also reported against the expediency of reducing the number of commissioned officers in each company. Concurred in.

Mr. Durham presented a bill providing for the payment of Justices of the Peace in Rutherford county, for the performance of official duties in certain cases; which was read the first time, and rejected.

The Senate proceeded to the orders of the day, and took up the engrossed resolutions instructing Mr. Mangum to vote for expunging a certain resolution from the records of the Senate of the United States. The resolutions were then read the first time; when Mr. Wilson moved that they be laid upon the table; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 29, noes 35.

Ayes—Messrs. Baker, Barco, Bateman, Beard, Branch, Caldwell, Carson, Dowd, Fairly, Harrison, Hogan, Kendall, Klutts, Little, Lowry, M'Millian, M'Queen, M'Williams, Martin, Mast, Montgomery of Hertford, Moye of Pitt, Parker, Phelps, Sawyer, Sherard, Shipp, Wellborn, Wilson.

Noes—Messrs. Arrington, Britain, Burns, Cooper of Martin, Cowper of Gates, Dobson, Durham, Edmonston, Edwards of Person, Edwards of Warren, Ennett, Flynt, Flowers, Gavin, Hawkins, Holmes, Howell, Hussey, Kerr, Lindsay, Lockhart, M'Cormick, M'Leary, Mebane, Montgomery of Orange, Moore, Moye of Greene, Staley, Spaight, Spencer, Stephens, Wilder, Whitaker, Whitehurst, Wyche.

The question then recurring on the passage of the resolutions, it was decided in the affirmative. Mr. Carson moved that the Senate resolve itself into a Committee of the Whole House on said resolutions, and that they be made the order of the day for to-morrow; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 30, noes 33. Mr. Sawyer moved that the resolutions be postponed until to-morrow; which motion was not agreed to. Mr. Edwards, of Warren, then moved that the resolutions be read the second time; when Mr. Martin moved to amend the resolutions by striking out the whole except the word "Resolved," and inserting in lieu thereof resolutions of a different character.

The Senate then adjourned until to-morrow, without the question being taken on either of said motions.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Mr. M'Cleese presented a bill to repeal the Act of 1826, to reduce the license to pedlars on the south side of Albemarle Sound, and a bill to prevent Justices of the Peace from issuing a capias ad satisfaciendum on the judgment of a Justice of the Peace until the return "no property" is made; which bills passed their first reading, and the last named was referred.

A communication was received from the Governor, transmitting the correspondence which has taken place between him and Ball Hughes relative to the restoration of the Statute of Washington; which, with accompanying documents, was sent to the Senate, with a proposition that they be referred to a Joint Select Committee.

On motion of Mr. Waugh, the Committtee on the Judiciary were instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the present laws made for the benefit of insolvent debtors, as to abolish imprisonment for debt except in cases of fraudulent concealment.

Mr. Hutchison presented a bill to incorporate Mallard Creek Classical School, in Mecklenburg county; Mr. A. B. Smith, a bill authorising the Northampton Blues to draw on the Adjutant General for a stand of arms; Mr. Norcum, a bill to incorporate the Albemarle Rail Road Company; and Mr. Bray, a bill to repeal the Act of 1826, concerning the entry of land in this State; which passed their first reading, and the last named was referred.

Mr. Craige submitted the following resolution, which was ordered to printed and made the order of the day for Monday next:

Whereas, by Act of the General Assembly, passed in the year 1790, chapter 6, "no person in this State shall hold at one and the same time any office of trust, profit, or emolument, under the authority of the Unted States, and any office or authority either civil, military, judicial, or otherwise, under the authority of this State—The Senators of this State to the United States, and the Representatives of this State to the United States, shall be considered as coming within the meaning and perview of this law, and shall be excluded from all State offices, except the office of a Justice of the peace and officers in the militia: and any person accepting any such appointment under the authority of the United States, and holding any office or appointment under the authority of this State, the said State appointment is hereby declared to be *vacant*."

And whereas Romulus M. Saunders, now acting as the Attorney General of this State, has accepted, and now holds from the General Government, the appointment of Commissioner under the late treaty with France, in violation of the above Act, contrary to the genius and spirit of our Republican institutions, and in contempt of the dignity and Sovereignty of this State: Therefore,

Resolved, by this General Assembly, That the office of Attorney General *is vacant*; and that on Monday, or some day thereafter, this body proceed to the election of some person to perform the duties of said office.

The contested election from the town of Fayetteville has been decided in favor of the sitting member, Mr. Seawell, by a vote of 79 to 42.

FIAT JUSTITIA RUAT CŒLUM.

THE CAROLINIAN.

SALISBURY:

SATURDAY::::::DECEMBER 27, 1834.

☞ To our friends we present the compliments of the season, with the hope that the coming year may administer alike to their spiritual and temporal happiness and prosperity, and that the annual return of New Year through life may find them still in the abundant possession of "all that makes it *life* to live."

☞ It is needless for us to make any remarks upon the Inaugural Address of Governor Swain, which the reader will find on our first page. We will merely ask public attention to the statements which will there be found in relation to the expenses of the State and Federal Governments. Gen. Jackson's "*economical*" administration of the latter will there be seen in its true light.

☞ For the latest and most interesting accounts of what they are doing in the Legislature, we refer to the extracts from the Raleigh Register, in next column.

☞ The Report of the Committee on Federal Relations, in the Legislature of South Carolina, is given in our columns to-day, and accompanied with remarks by the Editor of the Columbia Times and Gazette, in order to show what opinion is entertained by one who has had ample time and opportunity to judge, in relation to the compromise between the parties in that State.

It will be seen that the Editor expresses dissatisfaction at the measures which *led* to this result; and we are not sufficiently versed in the local politics of South Carolina, to combat his views; but it does appear to us that no sacrifice, short of the principle which actuated the State Rights Party in their allegiance to the State, and their opposition to the unconstitutional enactments of the Federal Government, could be too great to secure the present happy posture of affairs in our Southern sister. At this time, particularly, when our National concerns are in so critical a situation, do we need friendship and peace among our own people; and feeling, as we do, that the patriotic sons of South Carolina will still be as prompt as ever to arise and rebuke encroachments on the Constitution of their common country, we reiterate the expression of our pleasure at the compromise which has at last taken place between them.

☞ One of the *National-Republican-Whig* Editors in Virginia, in announcing the passage of the Oath of Allegiance through the Legislature of South Carolina, takes the occasion to express his horror of the "gratuitous tyranny" which it exercises; and, Quixotte-like, offers his valuable aid in co-operating with the Union men of that State "in whatever efforts they may make to throw it off." This must be gratifying to his *brother "Whigs"* in South Carolina; but we advise the "Virginian" to let the Carolinians attend to their own concerns, and do all his tilting against the Oath of Allegiance in his own State, as *it* imposes the same kind of "gratuitous tyranny" upon all who hold office, which is complained of in the present case.

Knowing our Editor's horror of the "raw-head-and-bloody-bones" which he conceives Nullification to be, we take the liberty to inform him that *it* does not at present exist in South Carolina, and to suggest that he turn his attention to his friend "Verite Sans Peur" of the Richmond Enquirer, who lately gave us an indication of having encountered a view of, and entertained more friendly feelings than formerly towards, that "many-headed monster."

☞ We are indebted to the "Philadelphia Gazette, and Commercial Intelligencer," for condensed abstracts from three of the Executive Reports presented to Congress at the opening of the present session. They will be found in preceding columns. The length of these documents preclude their entire insertion in our paper; and we therefore lay before our readers, in this form, the most generally interesting features of them.

☞ The Legislature of South Carolina adjourned *sine die* at 10 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

The Hon. John C. Calhoun has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, for six years from the 4th day of March next.

☞ On the 11th instant, the Senate of the United States proceeded to the election of the Standing Committees of that body for the present session. The Chairman of each Committee was first chosen, and then the members of which they were to be composed. The two most important Committees—viz. on Foreign Relations, and on Finance—are composed as follows:

On Foreign Relations—Mr. Clay, Chairman; Mess. King of Georgia, Mangum, Sprague, Tallmadge.

On Finance—Mr. Webster, Chairman; Messrs. Tyler, Wright, Mangum, Ewing.

Mr. Brown was elected Chairman of the Committee on Agriculture.

☞ *Too bad!*—Mr. isaac hill, "the distinguished Senator from New Hampshire!" (as he is pleased to designate himself,) although in his seat on the first day of the session, was not elected as a member of either of the Standing Committees of the Senate! To the title which he is so fond of applying to himself, we advise him hereafter to append the following—"and Gentleman of Leisure."

"EDITORIAL."

☞ *A Royal Editor!*—Louis the XIIIth, of France, was one of the Editors of the first newspaper published in that country, in 1631.

☞ *Who would'nt be an Editor—in Constantinople?*—The Grand Seignior of Turkey has a newspaper published in the Capital of his dominions, and employs a Turkish and a French Editor, at salaries of $6000 each per annum! The French Editor formerly resided in New York.

☞ *Rather Severe!*—The Louisville (Kentucky) Journal thus "jogs the memory" of a brother of the press and quill:

"If the Editor of the Advertiser thinks it good sport to 'jog memories' on the subject of law-suits, we must 'jog' *his* memory as to his famous suit against us for a libel—damages $10,000. *Quære*—If we destroyed ten thousand dollars' worth of the fellow's character, *how much has he got left!*"

PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

A resolution has been introduced into the Senate of Georgia, proposing to nominate the Hon. John Forsyth, of that State, as a Candidate for the next Presidency. The resolution was brought forward by a Union man; and we thus see that party's feeling with regard to the pretensions of Mr. Van Buren; the "great Magician" has never, in our opinion, stood the least chance of getting the State of Georgia; but, if the *patent* Democratic Union Republicans there give the preference to another, he will hardly get a vote—the State Rights party will go against him, to a man.

A resolution is now before the Alabama Legislature, proposing the nomination of Judge White, of Tennessee, for the next Presidency.

☞ The Richmond Whig calls upon the Legislature of Virginia to "take the responsibility" of nominating a Candidate for the next Presidency. A large number of candidates have already been nominated, in different parts of the Union; but we approve the suggestion of the Whig, as the voice of the "Old Dominion" is generally of immense weight in such matters.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT!

We tender our thanks to the Hon. Mr. Rencher for his attention in forwarding to us pamphlet copies of the Public Documents usually laid before Congress at the commencement of its session.

But our especial acknowledgments are due to the Postmaster-General, and his Postmasters-Subordinate, for the speed and certainty with which these and other favors reach us through their establishment. As a single instance of which, we will merely state the fact that we have within a month past received two public documents mailed to us by the Hon. Mr. Rencher during *the last session of Congress!*

☞ *We have in type several original and selected articles, intended for this paper, but we do not regret the necessity we have been under of omitting them this week, seeing that our columns are occupied by matter of more interest than any thing* WE *could say.*

From the Raleigh Register of December 23.

INSTRUCTIONS TO SENATOR MANGUM.

We have had it in our power to hear but a small portion of the highly interesting and able debate to which the Resolutions on this subject have given rise, in both Houses of the General Assembly. In the Senate, it continues with constantly increasing interest, and it is not yet possible to foresee when and where it will terminate.

We regret that we were not present at the opening of the discussion in the latter body, for we lost, we are informed, some fine speeches. Gov. Branch and Mr. Carson are the only gentlemen whom we have had the good fortune to hear, and the only regret we felt at the close of the four hours' speech of the latter, on Saturday, was, that it could not be heard and understood by every free citizen in the State. For aught we know, the arguments of both gentlemen, and the facts related by both, may produce no immediate effect upon the body to whom they were addressed. The ligaments of party may be too tightly drawn, to permit the escape even of the *conscience-stricken*—the ears of the partizan may be too closely stopped, by prejudice, to let in the light of truth upon the understanding—but, most assuredly, some of the seed sown will in due season produce an hundred fold.

It will be recollected that these two gentlemen were the early and decided champions of Gen. Jackson, in North Carolina. The former served with him during the entire period the President was a member of the Senate, is connected with him by affinity, was a favorite member of his Cabinet, and, until within a short time previous to its dissolution, possessed as large a share of his confidence as any man living. Of Mr. Carson it will disparage the claims of no one who would cherish such a distinction as an honor, to say, that he contributed more to put down Mr. Adams, and to elevate Gen. Jackson, than any one of his age in North Carolina.

How nearly their fond anticipations have been realized, how appropriately their fidelity has been rewarded, what hopes they venture of the future, are the topics which, for three days, have commanded the attention of the Senate and a numerous body of citizens.

Gov. Branch commenced his remarks on Wednesday evening, continued them three hours on Thursday, and closed, after having occupied the floor three hours on Friday. We regret our utter inability to do more, until these speeches are published, which we hope will be done with all convenient despatch, than to excite, without the power to gratify, public curiosity. Gov. Branch's was rather a *narrative* than an argument. He stated, with minuteness, the leading events of his public career, and gave much more in detail than they were ever before communicated to the public, the causes and the "malign influences" which produced the dissolution of Gen. Jackson's first Cabinet. Many secrets of the prison-house was revealed, and matters imperfectly known, presented in bold relief, which made the leaders of "the party" turn pale. A history, hitherto a sealed book, was unfolded, illustrated, if not adorned, with numerous likenesses, accompanied with most graphic descriptions. Gen. Jackson, Mr. Van Buren, Mr. and Mrs. Eaton, Col. R. M. Johnson, William B. Lewis, Gen. Jesse Speight, and many others, were pourtrayed at full length. A letter, from the last named person, written shortly after Gov. Branch retired from the Cabinet, was read with great effect, and the commentary upon it was received with loud and repeated plaudits. We do not feel ourselves at liberty, however, to anticipate the report of the speech, by more particular reference to this extraordinary communication.

Of Mr. Carson's speech, we must say, in conclusion, that, though somewhat discursive in its character, it occasionally afforded specimens of eloquence in its richest dress, and was throughout replete with poignant repartee, felicitous allusions, sparkling wit, cogent argument, and withering invective.

Revenue.—An important bill has been reported in the House of Commons, in relation to the valuation of Property in this State subject to taxation, and prescribing the mode in which it shall be given in by the owners thereof. It provides for the appointment in each county of an assessor or taker of the tax list, who is to receive a suitable compensation for his services and give security for the faithful discharge of his duties. The assessors are to appraise the value of the Lands, in conjuction with two freeholders, and are then to report alphabetical lists to a Board of Valuation, created by the act, who are to examine, revise and alter, and correct the assessment; and their determination is to be final in all cases. The Board is to be appointed by the County Court, to consist of not less than five nor more than seven persons, and are to receive $2 per day for their services. The bill is a long one, but these are the main provisions.

New Bank.—A bill has passed the House of Commons, 64 to 58, to establish the Merchants' Bank of Newbern. Its success in the Senate is anticipated with some confidence.

Supreme Court.—The indirect blow aimed at this tribunal, in the shape of a bill to reduce the salaries of the Judges, received its *quietus* in the House of Commons, on Wenesday last, by a vote of 68 to 55.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., December 20.

Our town has made another narrow escape from being destroyed by fire. On Tuesday night last, between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock, the alarm of fire was given; on repairing to the spot, we found that the house occupied by Capt. Joseph Pritchard, as a Cabinet Maker's shop, was in flames. From its situation, being in the neighborhood of a stable filled with combustible materials, besides several wooden buildings, it was thought almost impossible to arrest its progress, until the greater part of the town should be destroyed—but, notwithstanding the apparent danger, the exertions of the Fire Company and the citizens united, prevented the fire from extending further than Mr. Blake's carriage-house, on the S. E., and to Mr. Davidson's smith-shop, on the N. W. A house near the smithshop was blown up, which prevented the flames from extending further in that direction—the shop was several times on fire, but the timely application of water from the engine, and the use of wet blankets, saved the shop, and also a stable in the rear, belonging to Mr. Orr. Much praise is due to the citizens generally—the assistance rendered by the blacks, particularly the females, was of great service, and deserve the highest praise. Our escape has been truly providential—not a breath of air was felt until the force of the flames was subdued—had it been otherwise, from the combustible nature and dryness of the buildings, there is no telling where it would have been stopped. Capt. Pritchard is the principal sufferer, having lost all his tools, materials, and finished work. The fire was supposed to be accidental.

On Thursday night last, about 8 o'clock, we were again alarmed by the cry of fire, which originated in a chimney of Mr. Irwin taking fire. It appeared to be very foul, and burnt nearly an hour. Providentially for the town, considerable rain had fallen on Wednesday night, and the roof was damp, or it might have proved a serious affair.—*Journal.*

UNITED IN WEDLOCK,

In this Town, on Tuesday evening the 23rd instant, by the Rev. P. J. Sparrow, Mr. JACOB COUGHENOUR to Miss CRISSY BRANDON.

In Davidson County, on the 21st instant, by J. R. Dobson, Esquire, Mr. JACOB BYERLY, aged about 70 years, to the Widow RICHARDS, about 60 years of age.—[We learn that, 48 years ago, this lady acted as Bridesmaid on the occasion of Mr. Byerly's marriage to his first wife!]

Also, on the same day, by the same, Mr. ALEXANDER GRIMES to Miss CATHARINE KEPLEY.

In Mecklenburg County, on the 18th instant, by the Rev. Dr. Robinson, Dr. WM. M. B. FLINN to Miss ELIZA HENDERSON, daughter of Mr. Isaac S. Henderson.

Negro Boy at Public Sale.

THE Subscribers will sell, at Public Sale, at the Courthouse in Salisbury, on THURSDAY NEXT, the first day of January, a valuable Negro Boy. A credit of six months will be given; and the purchaser will be required to give bond and approved security, to be dated on the day of sale.

RICHARD LOCKE,
ELIZABETH TODD.

December 27, 1834. 1

Take Notice!

ALL persons indebted to the Subscriber are requested to come forward immediately and settle the same: those indebted by note, are informed that no longer indulgence can be given; and those having open accounts with him, and who find it inconvenient to settle the same with cash, are requested to call and close them by note. It is quite necessary that this notice should be attended to by all indebted to the Subscriber, as he is desirous of "turning over a new leaf" in his business matters at the beginning of the New Year.

JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, Dec. 27, 1834. 3t

Entirely *New* Assortment

OF WATCHES,
JEWELLERY,
SPECTACLES,
AND
Britannia Ware.

(*One door above John Murphy's Store, and two doors below Daniel H. Crest's.*)

THE Subscriber has just received, from Philadelphia, an assortment of the above articles, and promises to sell much **cheaper** than they ever have been sold in this part of the country.—His new Stock consists, in part, of the following articles:

Patent Lever English, Swiss, & French Watches,
Ear Rings, (latest fashion,) set with Cornelian, Agate, and Jet;
Fine Breast Pins and Finger Rings, set with Cameo, Jet, Pearl, Agate, Jasper, Enamel, Amethyst, and Topaz;
Gold Chains; Gold and Plated Watch Keys;
Plated, Gilt, and Steel Watch Chains and Keys;
Slides and Rings; Ribbon Watch Chains;
Gold and Plated Watch Guards;
Fine Music Boxes, with shell cases;
Silver Pencil Cases and Tooth Picks;
Superior Silver THIMBLES, all sizes;
Silver Spectacles, with Glasses for all ages;
Superior Pen-Knives; Silver Butter-Knives;
BRITANNIA WARE, &c. &c. &c.

Watches and Clocks repaired at the shortest notice, and warranted for 12 months. Jewellery and Silver Ware made to order. Old Gold and Silver received as cash.

JOHN C. PALMER.

Salisbury, December 27, 1834.

Female School.

THE Exercises of Mrs. EDWARD JONES's **Private Boarding School for Young Ladies**, at Kelvin, near Pittsborough, having just closed for the Second Session of the present year, will be resumed on the *1st Monday in February next.*

In order to prevent misunderstanding, it is thought expedient to mention, that, as Mrs. Jones has been obliged to refuse many applicants for places in the School, and does not wish to depart from her original plan of accommodating only such a number of Young Ladies as may be subjected to family government, Mr. WILLIAM HARDEN, whose residence is near that of Mrs. J., has been induced by his interest in the School to receive into his family a small number of pupils, who will be, as far as practicable, subjected to the same government as those placed in Mrs. Jones's family.

The aid which Miss C. Jones will necessarily require in giving instruction to an increased number of pupils, will be rendered by Mr. Harden and the Rev. P. B. WILEY, gentlemen already experienced in the instruction of youth.

Persons wishing to place their children or wards in this school, are requested to give early notice.

Terms—$75 per Session, for Board, Tuition, Books, Stationery, &c. &c.

Music, Drawing, and Painting, are taught by experienced Instructors, and form separate charges.

Pittsborough, Dec. 27, 1834. 3t

ORIGIN OF THE NUMERICAL SUBDIVISION OF THE BIBLE INTO CHAPTERS & VERSES.

The subdivision of the contents of a book into small verses, which is peculiar to the Bible, is the abuse of a contrivance designed for another purpose, the history of which is perhaps worth considering, and may prove interesting to the reader.

The sacred books (both Hebrew and Greek) came from the hands of their authors, and were put into those of the people for whom they were originally composed, without any subdivision of the kind alluded to, which was first adopted immediately subsequent to the Babylonish captivity. The Jews had, at that time, nearly forgotten the original Hebrew—so much so, that when it was read in the Synagogue, it was found necessary to have an interpretation into the Chaldee, for the use of the common people. To make this interpretation intelligible and useful, the reader of the Hebrew used to pause at short distances, while the interpreter pronounced the same passage in Chaldee: and these pauses became established, and were marked in the manuscripts—forming a sort of verses, like those in our present Bibles. This division into verses was confined to the Hebrew Scriptures, and to the people for whose use it had been contrived—no such division being in the translation of the Septuagint, nor in the Latin version—so that the Bible used in the Greek and Western Churches was without any such division, either in the Old or New Testament. When afterwards it was found necessary to make a division and subdivision of the sacred books, it was for a very different purpose—that, namely, of being thereby enabled to refer to them with the greater ease and certainty. History informs us that Cardinal Hugo (in the 13th century) made a concordance to the whole of the Latin Bible; and that, for this purpose of reference, he divided both the Old and New Testaments into chapters, as we now have them. These chapters he then subdivided into smaller portions, distinguished them by the letters of the alphabet, and in this way he was enabled to make references from his concordance to the text of the Bible. The utility of such a concordance brought it into high repute, and the division into chapters, upon which it depended, was adopted, along with it, by the European Divines. This division into chapters was afterwards (in the 15th century) adopted by the celebrated Mordecia Nathan, who carried the contrivance a step further; for, instead of adhering to the subdivisions of Cardinal Hugo, he made others, much smaller, and distinguished them, not by letters, but numbers. This invention was applied to the Latin Bibles, and resulted in producing the present verses of the Testaments. In this, Mordecia Nathan proceeded, no doubt, upon the old subdivisions that had been used for the interpretations into Chaldee. We thus see that the present division of the Old Testament into chapter and verse, was an invention partly Christian and partly Jewish; and that it was for the sole purpose of convenient reference, and not with a view to any natural division of the several subjects.

The New Testament still remained without any subdivision into verses till about the middle of the 16th century, when the plan was adopted for a similar purpose, viz: a concordance. It was carried into effect by Robert Stephens, a celebrated printer, at Paris, who followed the example of M. Nathan, in subdividing the chapters into small verses, and numbering them; he also printed an edition of the Greek Testament upon the same plan. This division soon came into general use, like the former one of the Old Testament; and was recommended from the same view—namely, the concordance—which depended upon it; and Latin Testaments, as well as Bibles, continued ever after to be distinguished into chapters and verses.

It remained for the translators of the English Bible to carry this invention still further. In all the printed Bibles, the beginning of every chapter had been made a fresh paragraph; but the verses were only marked by the number, either in the margin, or in the body of the matter—such minute subdivisions not being deemed fit for distinct paragraphs. The English translators, however, who had fled to Geneva during the persecution of Queen Mary—and who published there a new translation, famous afterwards under the name of the Geneva Bible—seperated every one of the verses, making each into a distinct paragraph.—This new invention was soon received with as much approbation as the preceding; and all Bibles, in all languages, began to be printed in the same manner—that is, with the verses distinguished into paragraphs; and this practice has continued down to the present time. A singular destiny this, to which no other book was ever subjected—for, in all other works, the index, or concordance, or whatever may be the subsidiary matter, is so arranged as to be subordinate to the original work: it is in the Bible alone, that the text substance of the work has been disfigured in order that it might be adapted to the concordance that belongs to it—a convenient reference, rather than a careful perusal, being the end seemingly had in view. In consequence of this, the Bible is to the eye, upon the opening of it, rather a book of reference, than a book for perusal and study—a circumstance, it is to be feared, which occasions it to be used rather for the purpose of verifying a quotation, than as furnishing to the mind truths of eternal import, as well as lessons of the most consummate practical wisdom.

The potter forms what he pleases with moulder's clay; so a man accomplishes his works by his own acts.

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 2nd instant, a Negro Man named JACK.—He is 23 or 24 years of age, about the middle height, rather of a yellow complexion, is a smart active looking man, but when spoken to has a down-look, and is a designing fellow. Jack had on, when last seen, a pair of brown homespun pantaloons and a round-about coat.——The above reward will be promptly paid to any one who will deliver him in Salisbury.

C. FISHER.

December 6, 1834. tf

☞ P. S. It has been ascertained that Jack is in the possession of spurious free papers; and it is more than probable he is endeavoring to make his way to some of the Northern States. C. F.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase likely NEGROES, from 12 to 25 years of age.

H. FORSYTH.

Statesville, Dec. 13, 1834. 5t

A Classical and Mathematical ACADEMY.

THE Exercises of the Rocky River Academy will be resumed on the 6th day of January next.

Tuition at the rate of $10 per session.

Boarding can be obtained in respectable families at from $5 to $6 a month.

The course of studies taught at this Institution are as follows: In the Latin Department—Rudimen's Latin Grammar, Mair's Introduction, Walker's Latin Reader, Virgil to the sixth Æneid, Cicero's four Orations in Catalinam, Sallust, Horace, and Gould's Editio expurgata.

In the Greek—Valpy's Greek Grammar, Jacob's Greek Reader, the two first books of Xenophon, and Græca Majora through the Historical part, Demosthenes, Plato, and Longinus.

In the English—Murray's English Grammar, Woodbridge's Geography, Hedge's Logic, Blair's Lectures, Bonnycastle's Algebra through Quadratic Equations, Caldwell's Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Heights and Distances, Surveying, and Natural Philosophy.

The Subscriber designs teaching the Languages on the *Analytical System*, with *interlinean translations*, supported by the recommendations of Locke and Milton, which has lately been adopted by some of the most notable Literary Institutions of the present day. Its aim is to obviate the perplexing task of committing to memory the Grammar without understanding it, which damps the spirit of most pupils during the first months of their pupilage, to facilitate a knowledge of the Languages, and to render their perusal more agreeable. The subscriber promises to spare no pains to develope the faculties of the Student's mind, and to direct them into a proper channel in seeking knowledge. His aim is to enable them to understand *thoroughly whatever they study, so far as they advance.*

R. J. McDOWELL, Principal.

Cabarrus county, Dec. 20, 1834.—4t.

Unity Classical School.

THE Fourth Session of the Classical School in the vicinity of the Catawba Springs, will commence *on the first Monday in January* 1835.

The Subscriber, having obtained the assistance of a Young Man who is a correct English Scholar, will be enabled to devote his time and attention more unreservedly to the Classical Students who may be committed to his care.

For more information with regard to the School, Parents and Guardians are referred to Messrs. Alfred M. Burton, Robert H. Burton, John D. Graham, Bartlett Shipp, Maj. Daniel M. Forney, and Dr. McLean.

ROBERT G. ALLISON.

December 6, 1834. 5t

Lincolnton Academy.

THE Examination of the Students under the care of GEO. W. MORROW will commence on the 26th of this instant, (Wednesday,) and terminate the day following.

Parents and Guardians are particularly requested to attend.

The Exercises of the Academy will be resumed on the first Monday in January.

GEO. W. MORROW.

N.B. The price of Tuition per Session (in advance) for the Languages and Mathematics, will be $12 50—for English Grammar, Geography, and Arithmetic, $8. G.W.M.

Lincolnton, Nov. 22, 1834.—9

MANSION HOTEL,

Situated at the North Corner of the Courthouse,

SALISBURY, N. C.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform the Public in general, that they have recently purchased and taken possession of the above well-known Establishment. They deem it unnecessary to say any thing in regard to the location of the Hotel, as its many conveniences are already known to the travelling public, or can be seen at a single view of the premises: They therefore content themselves with assuring all who may have occasion to visit or travel through this section of country, (Stage-Passengers, Private Gentlemen, and Families) that the accommodations at the Mansion Hotel cannot be surpassed by any house in this State.

With a well-built and well-arranged house, elegant Dining and Lodging-Rooms, clean and well-aired Beds, first-rate Cooks, attentive and industrious Servants, well-furnished Table and Bar, and an accommodating Landlord, the proprietors of the Mansion Hotel can with the greatest confidence insure to all who may honor their house with patronage, a large amount of comfort.

☞ Pecks & Wellford's Stage from the North, as well as the Lincolnton and Cheraw Stages, regularly arrive at and depart from the Mansion Hotel, several times each week; and, having an extensive and secure Stable, and Ostlers who are industrious and well-disposed, travellers in private conveyances or on horseback are assured that no pains will be spared to fit their horses for duty on the road after leaving the establishment.

HENRY W. CONNER,
RICHARD W. LONG.

Salisbury, November 8, 1834.—6m

Fever & Ague.

BY THE GENUINE

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

THE FEVER & AGUE HAS BEEN CURED IN

20,000 CASES

Within the three years that it has been in use—and the patients restored to health, vigor, and comfort, as they are ready and anxious to testify.

☞ The genuine Mixture can be had at the Store of JOHN MURPHY, in Salisbury, N. C.

JOHN R. ROWAND.

September 27, 1834. 3m

ARKANSAW LAND AGENCY.

THE Subscriber is about to move to Batesville, in Arkansaw Territory, and will attend to making purchases, selling land, and paying taxes, for non-residents. There are many tracts of Military Bounty Lands, which, if not attended to, will be sold for taxes, and lost.

Letters (post paid) addressed to the Subscriber, at Batesville, Arkansaw, will be promptly attended to.

DAVID REINHARDT,
Late of Lincolnton, N.C.

September 27, 1834. 6m*

LONG EXPECTED, But come at Last!

Samuel Craige & Co.

Respectfully inform their friends, and the public in general, that their long expected supply of

NEW GOODS

Has at last been Received,

At their Store, at Foster's Mill.

Their new assortment is fresh from the Northern Cities, and will be found to consist of

FIRST QUALITY

DRY-GOODS, HARD-WARE, Groceries, Cutlery, &c.

Which, together with their former stock, makes their present supply

Very Large and Desirable.

☞ Being determined to sell cheap for Cash or Country Produce, or on the usual credit to punctual customers, they hope to merit and receive a continuance of the patronage which they have heretofore enjoyed at the hands of a liberal public.

S. C. & CO.

Rowan Co., Nov. 29, 1834. tf

DAVID L. POOL,

Clock and Watch Maker,

JEWELLER, AND SILVER-SMITH,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public that he still continues to carry on the above business, in all its various branches.

☞ His Shop is still kept at the old stand on the Main Street in Salisbury, one door above the Store of S. Lemly & Son.

Watches and Clocks of every kind will be Repaired, at short notice, and on reasonable terms, and warranted for twelve months.

DAVID L. POOL

Will always keep on Hand a Variety of Articles in his line of business—such as

Patent Lever Watches, (English, French, Hunting, and Dutch;)
Chains, Seals, and Keys, (gold and plated;)
Breast-Pins and Finger-Rings;
Ever-pointed Pencil Cases and Leads;
Silver Ware; Spectacle Frames and Glasses;
Pistols and Dirks;
Pocket and Pen-Knives, (Rodgers's.)

Old Gold and Silver taken in exchange for articles purchased at his Shop, and in payment for work done and debts due. D. L. P.

Salisbury, Nov. 15, 1834. tf

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the firm heretofore existing, under the name of HARRIS & SHAVER, is dissolved, by mutual consent of the parties. All persons indebted to the said firm are requested to come forward immediately and settle their accounts; and those to whom we are indebted will please render their accounts to us for payment.

GEORGE M. HARRIS,
JOHN I. SHAVER.

Salisbury, October 9, 1834.

THE

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS

HERETOFORE carried on by the above concern, **will still be continued** by the undersigned, in all its various branches, at the old stand of Harris & Shaver. It is hoped that the liberal patronage heretofore extended to one of us will continue to be bestowed on our new establishment.

☞ Ready-made Vehicles, of various kinds, on hand, and will be sold cheap; and REPAIRING of every description will be promptly attended to, and executed in the most faithful manner.

JOHN I. SHAVER & Co.

Salisbury, October 11, 1834. tf

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Equity, I will expose to public sale, on the premises, *on Thursday the 18th day of December next*, all

Those Valuable Lands,

Known by the name of the "Mill Lands," lying in Davidson & Rowan Counties, and containing, in all,

About 2700 Acres.

There is a comfortable Dwelling-House, and a valuable Grist and Saw-Mill, with other improvements, upon the premises.

The said Lands are well adapted to the culture of Cotton and Grain of all kinds. They lie upon the Yadkin River, and embrace a large body of valuable LOW GROUNDS.

These Lands will be sold in a body, or in separate tracts, as may best suit purchasers.

The terms will be a credit of 12 months.

☞ The sale will positively take place on the day above named.

JAMES ELLIS,
Executor of the Estate of Anderson Ellis.

November 1, 1834. tds

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale a valuable Tract of LAND, containing **845 Acres,** lying in Lincoln County, on the Catawba River, about 8 miles below Beattie's Ford.

This Land is of an excellent quality, well adapted to Cotton and all kinds of Grain. A considerable portion of it is low-ground and meadow.

The Improvements, consisting of a Dwelling and all necessary out-houses, are new and convenient.

☞ The terms will be made easy to the purchaser, and can be ascertained by addressing the subscriber, at Beattie's Ford, or the Catawba Springs Post-Office. JAMES CONNOR.

September 6, 1834. tf

Travellers' Inn,

SITUATED SOUTHWEST OF THE COURT-HOUSE, IN THE TOWN OF LEXINGTON, (N. CAROLINA.)

THE Subscriber takes this method of informing Travellers that he keeps a House of Entertainment in Lexington, (N. C.) on Main Street, Southwest of the Courthouse.

His Table will always be supplied with the best fare that a plentiful neighborhood can afford. His House being capacious, and attended by servants who are industrious and zealous to please, Travellers can always be accommodated with GOOD BEDS in rooms with fire-places. And last, but not the least important consideration, HORSES *will always receive such attention, in the Stable of the Subscriber*, that they may leave it with increased ability to do the service of the road.

An excellent Line of

Accommodation Stages

Leaves the House of the Subscriber, FOR SALISBURY, on the evenings of *Monday, Thursday*, and *Saturday*, and returns to Lexington on the succeeding evenings.

☞ Passengers going from South to North, by entering their names as far as Salisbury only, and there taking the Accommodation Line to Lexington, can have their choice, at the latter place, between the Piedmont Line and the one which runs by way of Fredericksburg.

JOHN P. MABRY.

Lexington, March 8, 1834. 1y

BECKWITH'S Anti-Dyspeptic Pills.

THOSE who are afflicted with HEAD-ACHES, HEART-BURNS, and other distressing symptoms of disordered stomach, bowels, and liver, may find relief in Dr. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills, which **can be had at this Office**—price fifty cents per box.

The Doctor, who once resided in this place, but now lives in Raleigh, has, after a long and extensive practice, been enabled to compound a most valuable remedy for the chronic diseases of the digestive organs, so common in Southern climates, especially with those who lead sedentary lives.

It would be an easy matter to make out certificates to prove that these Pills are a "sovereign remedy" for "all the ills that flesh is heir to;" but it is not pretended that they are an universal antidote. Certificates of the most respectable Physicians and other gentlemen can be shown to substantiate their efficacy in the particular class of diseases above spoken of: and the Editor of this paper can testify that *he* has derived speedy and permanent relief, in the use of them, from a most distressing and long-continued head-ache. Some of his friends tried them, at his suggestion, and experienced the same beneficial effects.

Salisbury, June 14, 1834.—tf

FALL & WINTER FASHIONS FOR 1834-35.

HORACE H. BEARD, Tailor,

BEGS leave to inform his friends, and the public in general, that orders in his line will always be thankfully received by him, and executed in the most Neat, Fashionable, and Durable manner—on terms as reasonable as any in this section of country. H. H. B. hopes, from his long practice of his business, (a number of years of which time he resided in the city of Philadelphia,) and from the general satisfaction he has heretofore given to his numerous respectable and fashionable customers, to merit and receive a portion of the patronage of the public in general.

☞ He flatters himself that his CUTTING is *really* superior to any done in this State, as may be tested by the undisputed elegance of fit which attends garments made in his establishment. He is in the regular receipt of the Reports of the Fashions as they change both in the large cities of this country and of Europe—so that gentlemen may be satisfied that their orders will always be executed in the very latest style.

Orders from a distance will be attended to with the same punctuality and care as if the customer were present in person.

Salisbury, May 17, 1834.—1y

☞ **REMOVAL.—Benjamin Fraley,** TAILOR, informs his customers and the public in general, that he has *Removed his Shop* to the house adjoining the store of Mr. Wm. Murphy, on the East corner of the Courthouse, in the office of Mr. Matthieu, on the Main Street—where he is prepared to do every description of work in the line of his business, in a style superior to any done in this section of country, on as reasonable terms as any, and on short notice.

B. F. regularly receives, from the Northern Cities, the Reports of the Fashions as they vary; and, as he has constantly in his employ a number of workmen who are first-rate, he is enabled to assure the public that all work done by him will be both fashionable and durable.—Garments made by his workmen *will in all cases be warranted to fit the customer.*

Cutting-Out, for persons who have their work made up elsewhere, will be punctually attended to. Orders from a distance thankfully received, both for cutting out and making up work.

☞ Produce received in part pay for work.

To Tailors.—B. F. respectfully informs the Craft, that he is Agent for the Inventor of the Patent Mode of Cutting, which is now almost universally used at the North, and that he will give instruction to any one who may desire to be more perfect in that branch of the art, for a reasonable compensation.

Salisbury, 1834.—1y B. FRALEY.

NEGROES WANTED.

THE Subscriber wishes to purchase LIKELY NEGROES, from ten to thirty years old, and will pay the most liberal prices in Cash.

All who have such property to sell would do well to call on him, or Mr. John Jones, his Agent.

He can be found at Mr. Slaughter's Hotel, in Salisbury, and Mr. Jones at Dr. Boyd's Hotel, in Charlotte.

He thinks it proper to say, that he is not concerned in business with Mr. James Huie, or with any other person.

All Letters addressed to him, or Mr. Jones, will be punctually attended to.

ROBERT HUIE.

Salisbury, May 24, 1834. tf

SPLENDID SCHEME.

NORTH CAROLINA STATE LOTTERY,

6th CLASS, FOR 1834,

To be Drawn in the City of Raleigh,

On Tuesday the 30th of December, 1834,

ON THE POPULAR

Terminating-Figure System.

STEVENSON & POINTS, MANAGERS.

CAPITAL PRIZE { **$7,000!**

SCHEME:

1 Prize of	7,000	DOLLARS	is	$7,000
1 " of	4,000	DOLLARS	is	4,000
1 " of	3,000	DOLLARS	is	3,000
1 " of	2,000	DOLLARS	is	2,000
10 " of	1,000	DOLLARS	is	10,000
10 " of	500	DOLLARS	is	5,000
10 " of	300	DOLLARS	is	3,000
15 " of	200	DOLLARS	is	3,000
50 " of	100	DOLLARS	is	5,000
100 " of	50	DOLLARS	is	5,000
135 " of	30	DOLLARS	is	4,050
200 " of	20	DOLLARS	is	4,000
330 " of	15	DOLLARS	is	4,950
6,000 " of	10	DOLLARS	is	60,000
6,000 " of	6	DOLLARS	is	36,000
6,000 " of	4	DOLLARS	is	24,000

18,864 Prizes, amounting to **$180,000**

A Package of 10 Whole Tickets will cost $40 00
And must draw nett - - - - - 17 00

$23 00

A certificate for a Package of 10 Whole tickets will be - - - - - - - $23 00
For 10 Half tickets, - - - 11 50
For 10 Quarter tickets, - 5 75

☞ All Orders from a distance, by mail (post. paid) or by private conveyance, enclosing the cash or prize-tickets in our previous Lotteries, will receive the most prompt attention, if addressed to STEVENSON & POINTS, Salisbury; and an account of the drawing will be forwarded immediately after its event.

Whole Tickets, - - - $4 00
Halves, - - - - 2 00
Quarters, - - - - 1 00

To be had, in the greatest variety of numbers, at

Stevenson & Points's Office,
(White Row, Mansion Hotel,)
SALISBURY, N. C.

December 6, 1834. td

☞ **To "Scrap-Book" Makers, MERCHANTS, AND OTHERS.**

WE are in the weekly receipt of a large number of Newspapers from almost all quarters of the United States, in exchange for the Carolinian, and would be glad to have them taken off our hands at a reasonable price. They comprise journals of every grade in point of literary character, and of every shade in politics, and would furnish the curious with many a theme of conversation and wonderment.——Scrap-gatherers, news-mongers, the *literati*, politicians, merchants, or others having occasion for newspapers, will find it advantageous to apply for them at THIS OFFICE.

Salisbury, December 13, 1834.

FOR RENT,

The Store and Ware-Room attached to the Mansion Hotel. This house is in the very centre of business, and is considered one of the very best stands in Salisbury for any kind of business. Possession can be had immediately, and rent will be moderate.

CONNER & LONG.

Salisbury, Nov. 8, 1834. tf

Current Prices of Produce, &c.

AT SALISBURY.....December 24.

	Cents.		From
Bacon,	12½ a 15	Molasses,	50 a 60
Brandy, apple,	40 a 45	Nails,	8a10
peach,	40 a 50	Oats,	25 a 30
Butter,	12½	Rye,	75
Cotton, in seed,	3	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
clean,	11	loaf,	17 a 20
Coffee,	16 a 18	Salt,	112 a 125
Corn,	40	Tallow,	10
Feathers,	30 a 33	Tobacco,	8 a 20
Flour, (scarce)	550 a 600	Wheat, (bushel)	80 a 100
Flaxseed,	100	Whiskey,	45 a 50

Linseed Oil, per gallon, $1 12½

AT FAYETTEVILLE.....December 16.

Bacon,	12 a 12½	Iron,	4 a 4½
Brandy, peach,	60 a 70	Molasses,	31 a 33
apple,	50 a 60	Nails, cut,	6 a 6½
Beeswax,	18 a 19	Sugar, brown,	8 a 10
Coffee,	12½ a 14	lump,	14
Cotton,	14 a 14½	loaf,	16 a 17
Corn,	60 a 65	Salt,	60
Flaxseed,	160 a 180	Wheat,	90 a 100
Flour,	5 a 550	Whiskey,	36 a 40
Feathers,	33 a 35	Wool,	16 a 20

AT CHERAW, (S. C.)....December 81.

Bacon,	15 a 16	Meal, (scarce,)	62½ a 65
Beeswax,	17	Molasses,	40 a 45
Butter,	15 a 20	Nails,	7½ a 9
Coffee,	14 a 18½	Oats, (scarce,)	35 a 40
Cotton, new,	14 a 15½	Rice,	400 a 500
Corn,	50 a 60	Salt, in sacks,	300
Feathers,	35 a 40	bushel,	75
Flaxseed,	125 a 150	Sugar, prime,	9 a 10½
Flour, super.,	600 a	common,	9 a 10
fine,	650 a	loaf & lump,	15 a 20
Iron,	5 a	Tallow, (scarce)	10 a 00
Lard,	10 a 12½	Teas,	125 a 150
Mackerel,	650 a 900	Wheat,	85 a 100

AT COLUMBIA, (S. C.)....December 6.

Bacon,	10 a 13	Lard,	12½ a 13
Brandy, peach,	75	Molasses,	45 a 50
apple,	40 a 50	Mackerel,	650 a 800
Beeswax,	00 a 15	Salt, in sacks,	250 a 300
Butter,	18 a 25	bushel,	75
Coffee,	12 a 17	Sugar, brown,	10 a 12½
Corn,	75 a 87½	loaf & lump,	16 a 20
Cotton,	14 a 15½	Tallow,	12½ a 14
Flour,	800 a 950	Teas,	125 a 150
Iron,	4 a 5½	Whiskey,	40 a 50

AT CAMDEN, (S.C.) December 13.

Bacon,	14 a 00	Flour, (N. Caro.)	000 a 000
Brandy, peach,	75 a 00	(Cam.mills)	900 a 1000
appple,	35 a 40	Iron,	00 a 00
Beeswax,	12 a 16	Lard,	12 a 15
Cotton,	13 a 16	Tallow,	10 a 12
Corn,	75 a 87	Whiskey,	40 a 00
Feathers,	30 a 50	Wheat, new,	100 a 125